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| Module | **Lessons** | **Vocab and Tools** | **Standards** |
| Geometry (Module 6)  Geometry (Module 6) | **10&11 (from Module 3):** 10: Angle Problems and Solving Equations  11: Angle Problems and Solving Equations  1: Complementary and Supplementary Angles  2: Solve for Unknown Angles using Equations  3: Solve for Unknown Angles using Equations  4: Solve for Unknown Angles using Equations  *betterlesson (Heather Stephan) Unit 7 Lesson 8&9 and optional (if time) Holt On Core Lesson 4.2 with GEOGEBRA software*  **16-20 (from Module 3)**  16: The Most Famous Ratio  17: The Area of a Circle  18: More Problems on Area and Circumference  19: Unknown Area Problems on the Coordinate Plane  20: Composite Area Problems  **Assessment A**  16: Slicing a Right Rect. Prism with a Plane  17: Slicing a Right Rect. Pyramid with a Plane  18: Slicing on an Angle  19: Understanding Three Dimensional Figures  **21-26 (from Module 3)**  21: Surface Area  22: Surface Area  23: The Volume of a Right Prism  24: The Volume of a Right Prism  25: Volume and Surface Area  26: Volume and Surface Area  23: Surface Area  24: Surface Area  26: Volume of Composite 3-D figures  **Assessment B** | New or Recently Introduced Terms  **Circle** (Given a point in the plane and a number , the *circle* with center and radius is the set of all points in the plane that are distance from the point .)  **Diameter of a Circle** (*The* *diameter of a circle* is the length of any segment that passes through the center of a circle whose endpoints lie on the circle. If is the radius of a circle, then the diameter is )  **Circumference** (The length around a circle.)[[1]](#footnote-1)  **Pi** (The number *pi*, denoted , is the value of the ratio given by the circumference to the diameter in a circle; that is, (circumference)/(diameter).)  **Circular Region or Disk** (Given a point in the plane and a number , the *circular region* (or disk) with center and radius is the set of all points in the plane whose distance from the point is less than or equal to . The interior of a circle with center and radius is the set of all points in the plane whose distance from the point is less than .)  **Right rectangular pyramid** (Given a rectangular region in a plane , and a point not in , the rectangular pyramid with base and vertex is the union of all segments for any point in It can be shown that the planar region defined by a side of the base and the vertex is a triangular region, called a lateral face. If the vertex lies on the line perpendicular to the base at its center (the intersection of the rectangle’s diagonals), the pyramid is called a right rectangular pyramid.)  **Surface of a pyramid** (The *surface* *of a pyramid* is the union of its base region and its lateral faces.)  Familiar Terms and Symbols[[2]](#footnote-2)  Adjacent Angles Angles on a line  Angles at a Point Complementary Angles  Cube Figure  Length of a Segment Measure of an Angle  Right Rectangular Prism Segment  Square Supplementary Angles  Surface of a Prism Triangle  Vertical Angles  Suggested Tools and Representations  Geometric Figures  Nets for Three-Dimensional Figures  Number Line Protractor  Familiar objects and pictures to begin discussions around cross sections, such as an apple, a car, a couch, a cup, a guitar, etc.  A site on Annenberg Learner that illustrates cross sections: <http://www.learner.org/courses/learningmath/geometry/session9/part_c/> | 7.G.B.5 Use facts about supplementary, complementary, vertical, and adjacent angles in a multi-step problem to write and solve simple equations for an unknown angle in a figure.  7.G.A.2 Draw (freehand, with ruler and protractor, and with technology) geometric shapes with given conditions. Focus on constructing triangles from three measures of angles or sides, noticing when the conditions determine a unique triangle, more than one triangle, or no triangle  7.G.B.4 Know the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and use them to solve problems; give an informal derivation of the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle.  7.G.A.3 Describe the two-dimensional figures that result from slicing three-dimensional figures, as in plane sections of right rectangular prisms and right rectangular pyramids  7.G.B.6 Solve real-world and mathematical problems involving area, volume and surface area of two- and three-dimensional objects composed of triangles, quadrilaterals, polygons, cubes, and right prisms |

1. “Distance around a circular arc” is taken as an undefined term in G-CO.A.1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. These are terms and symbols students have seen previously. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)